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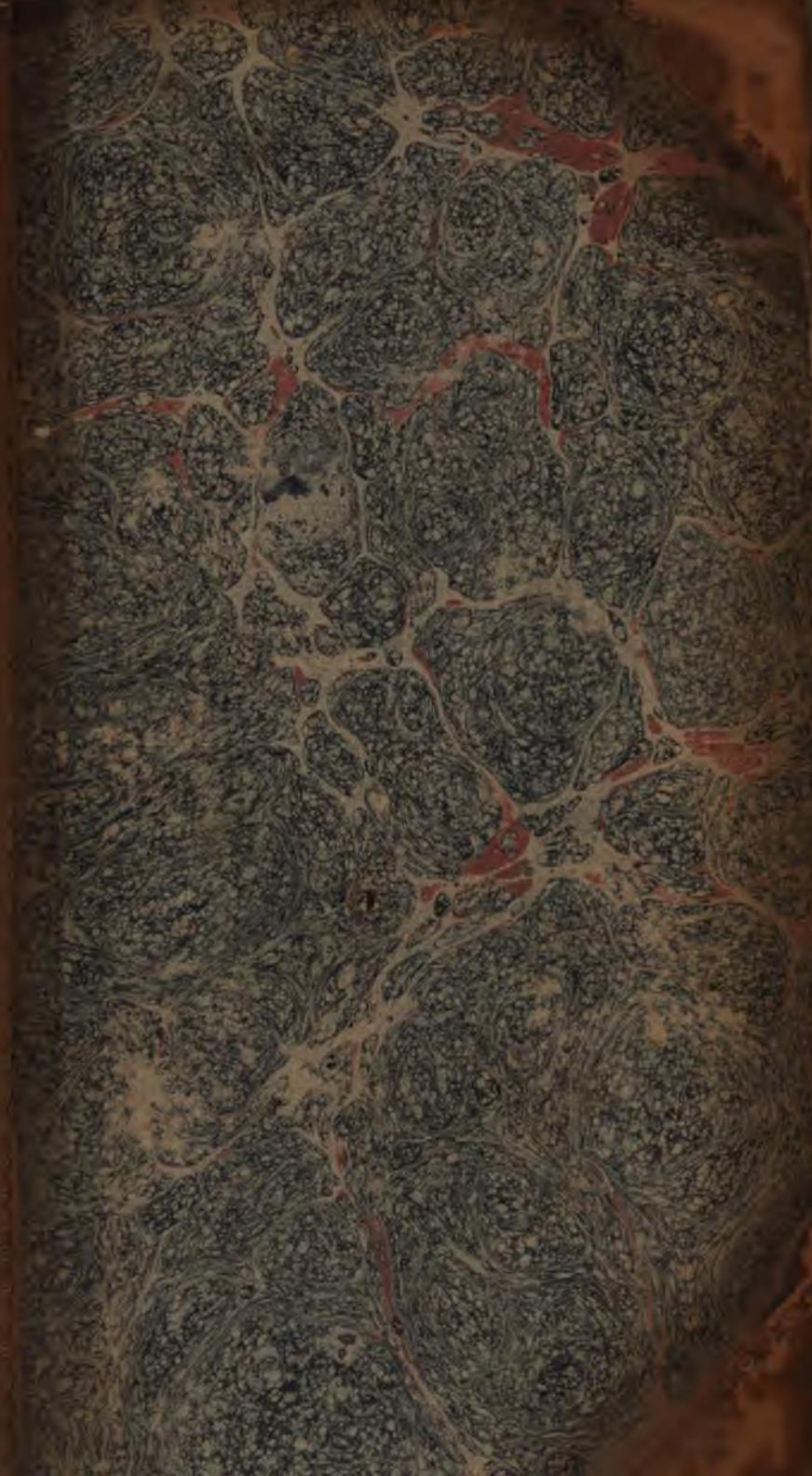
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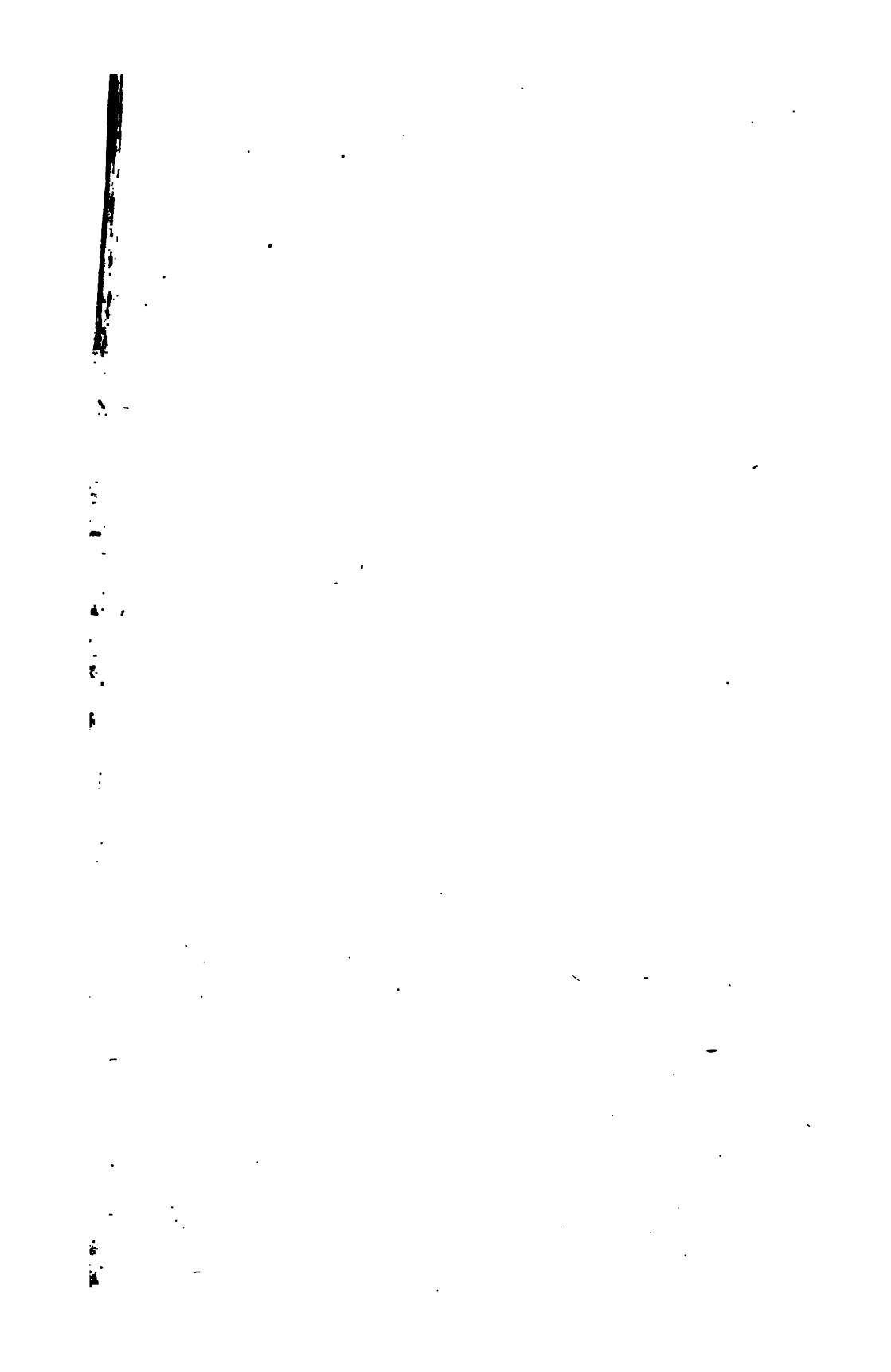




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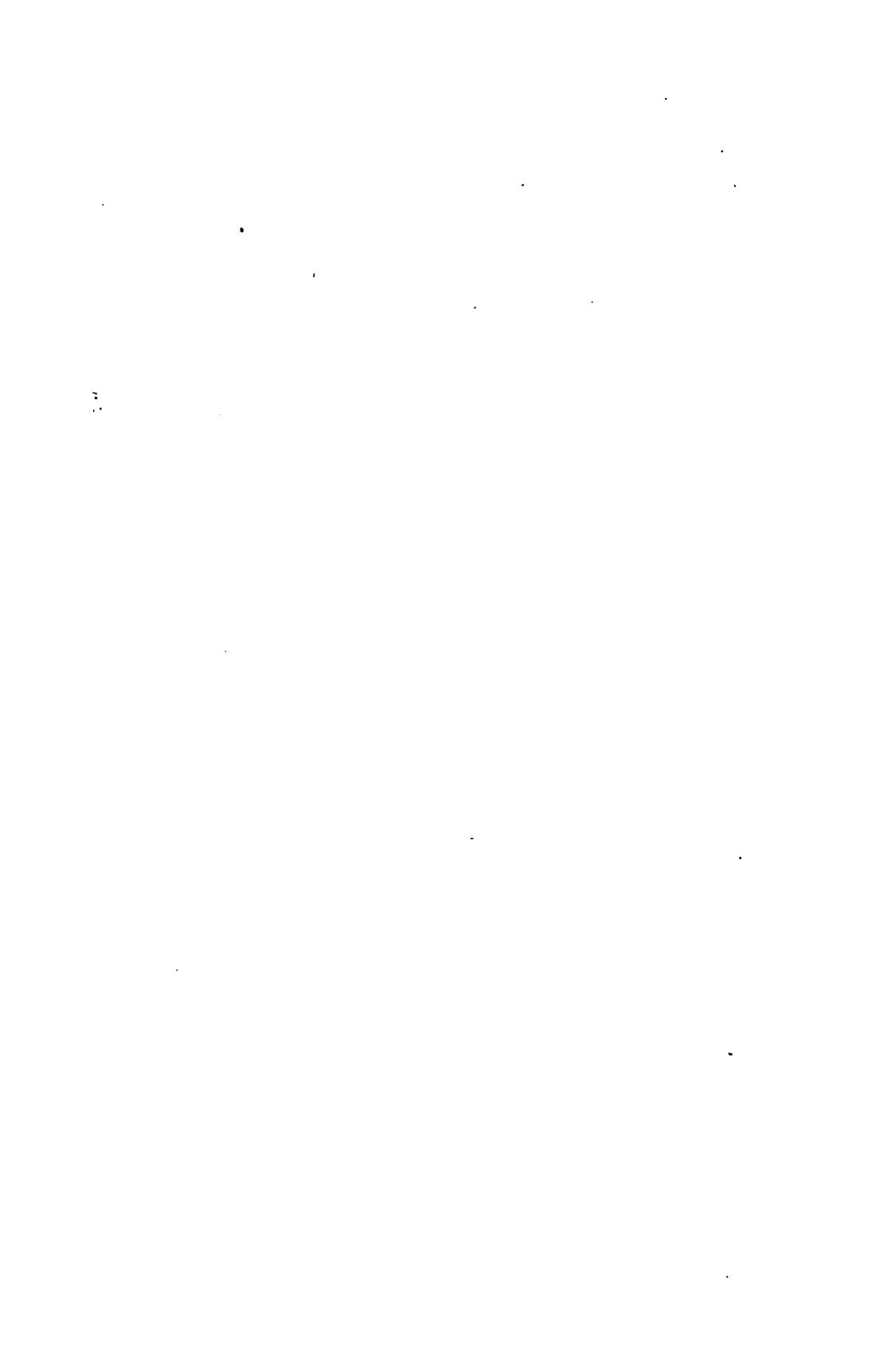
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RUDIMENTS
OF A
GRAMMAR OF THE ANGLO-SAXON
TONGUE.

T. Combe and Son, Printers, Leicester.



TO

CHARLES GEORGE YOUNG, ESQUIRE,

YORK HERALD,

BUT FOR WHOSE ENCOURAGEMENT TO THEIR

COMPILER IN THE PURSUIT OF

ENGLISH ANTIQUITIES AND HISTORY

HE MIGHT NEVER HAVE BESTOWED A THOUGHT ON

THE SUBJECT WHEREOF THEY TREAT,

THE FOLLOWING SHEETS ARE

INSCRIBED,

IN TESTIMONY OF HIS

FRIENDSHIP, GRATITUDE, AND ESTEEM.



TO THE READER.

It is needless to observe, that the only path leading to a thorough acquaintance with the English language is through its origin. All that relates to it is therefore important. In the following pages it has been considered unnecessary to touch on principles of grammar common to all nations, from the presumption that every one about to acquire a knowledge of Anglo-Saxon need not be informed that the plural number means more than one, and that a noun is the name of a person or thing. If the reader be unprepared with this species of elementary information, the following introduction will be useless to him. The object of its compiler has been to smooth and shorten a road which seems at first glance rugged and fearful—but on which the intellectual traveller

has no cause for alarm, if he possess but an ordinary portion of courage. Lye has been followed, with some few additions ; and without professing any deep knowledge of the subject, the compiler desires only to be considered as a pioneer to the English tyro ; conscious that with the exception of the Grammar prefixed to the Dictionary of the author above-named, all other works on the subject which have fallen under his notice will rather intimidate than assist him in obtaining some insight into the language of his ancestors.

20, ABINGDON-STREET, WESTMINSTER,
JANUARY 30, 1829.

RUDIMENTS
OF THE
ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE.

ALPHABET.

The Anglo-Saxon Alphabet consists of twenty-four letters:

Form.	Power.
A a	a as in <i>car</i> .
B b	b
C c	k occasionally as <i>ch</i> .
D d	d
E e	e as in <i>case</i> .
F f	f
G g	before a, as in <i>game</i> , but before i and e as y, except final.
H h	h
I i	i
K k	k
L l	l
M m	m
N n	n
O o	o
P p	p
R r	r
S s	s often <i>sh</i> .
T t	t
Ð ð	th
U u	u v before a vowel.
Ƿ ƿ	w
X x	x
Y y	i
Z z	z

To the above characters are to be added *ȝ*, *and*;
þ, *that*; *ȝ*, *or*.

THE ARTICLE.

Se, seo, ðat. (‘o, ‘u, τo) THE, THAT, is of three Genders, and declined as follows:

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	Nom.	Da	The
Nom. Se	Seo	ðat	|| Nom.	Da	The
Gen. ðær	ðaepe	ðið	|| Gen.	ðæpa	of The
Dat. ðam	ðæne	ðam	|| Dat.	ðam	to The
Acc. ðone	ða	ðat	|| Acc.	ða	The
Abl. ðam	ðæne	ðam	|| Abl.	ðam	from The

For Se sometimes is used seo, ðone, ðæne.

Seo	...	...	re, rø, ðæne, ðeo.
ðat	...	...	ðat.
ðær	...	...	ðær.
ðið	...	...	ðið.
ðæne	...	...	ðæne.
ðam	...	...	ðam, ðan, ðon.
ðone	...	...	ðæne, ðæn, ðanne, ðene.
ða (Acc. F.)	...	...	ðæne.
ða (plur.)	...	...	ðæze.

ðy, ðe, ðið, is used for all cases, and most especially for the Ablative in each Gender.

ðat, neuter, is prefixed sometimes for the sake of greater emphasis to masculine and feminine Nouns.

NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE

Vary in their cases, as in Greek and Latin, and are of four declensions. They all make the Genitive plural end in a, the Dative and Ablative in um, and the Accusative like the Nominative.

The **FIRST DECLENSION** is that of Nouns whose Genitives end in *er*, the Datives and Ablatives in *e*, the Nominatives and Accusatives plural in *ar*, the Genitives in *a*, the Datives and the Ablatives in *um*.

EXAMPLE.

Smið, A SMITH.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. <i>Smið</i> , a Smith.	N. <i>Smiðar</i> , Smiths.
G. <i>Smiðer</i> , of a Smith.	G. <i>Smiða</i> , of Smiths.
D. <i>Smiðe</i> , to a Smith.	D. <i>Smiðum</i> , to Smiths.
A. <i>Smið</i> , a Smith.	A. <i>Smiðar</i> , Smiths.
V. <i>Eala ðu Smið</i> , O thou Smith.	V. <i>Eala ge Smiðar</i> , O ye Smiths.
A. <i>Smiðe</i> , from a Smith.	A. <i>Smiðum</i> , from Smiths.

EXCEPTIONS.

Andgit, UNDERSTANDING, which makes its Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural in *u*.

Feoh, or Feo, MONEY, whose Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative, singular as well as plural, are alike. Also *þord*, A WORD; and so some others.

The **SECOND DECLENSION** is that of Nouns whose Nominatives singular end in *a*, the Genitives, Datives, Accusatives and Ablatives, in *an*, the Nominatives, Accusatives and Vocatives plural in *an*, the Genitives plural in *ena*, the Datives and Ablatives plural in *um*.

EXAMPLE.

Pitega, A PROPHET.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. <i>Pitega.</i>	Nom. <i>Pitegan.</i>
Gen. <i>Pitegan.</i>	Gen. <i>Pitegana.</i>
Dat. <i>Pitegan.</i>	Dat. <i>Pitegum.</i>
Acc. <i>Pitegan.</i>	Acc. <i>Pitegan.</i>
Voc. <i>Eala ðu Pitega.</i>	Voc. <i>Eala ge Pitegan.</i>
Abl. <i>Pitegan.</i>	Abl. <i>Pitegum.</i>

It is to be observed that proper names ending in a, are declined in the above manner, as *Maia*, *Attila*, &c. Also Adjectives, Pronouns, and Participles of every kind, and ending in a, having a prefix, as *Fope-yppecena*, from *Fope-yppecen*, having before spoken. *Godcunda*, from *Godcund*, divine.

The THIRD DECLENSION has its Genitive singular end in e, and its Nominative and Accusative plural in a.

EXAMPLE.

Piln, A MAIDEN.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. <i>Piln.</i>	Nom. <i>Pilna.</i>
Gen. <i>Pilne.</i>	Gen. <i>Pilna.</i>
Dat. <i>Pilne.</i>	Dat. <i>Pilnum.</i>
Acc. <i>Piln.</i>	Acc. <i>Pilna.</i>
Voc. <i>Eala ðu Piln.</i>	Voc. <i>Eala ge Pilna.</i>
Abl. <i>Pilne.</i>	Abl. <i>Pilnum.</i>

The FOURTH DECLENSION is that whose Nominatives singular end in u; their Genitives in a; Datives, Accusatives, Vocatives, and Ablatives in u; and which in the plural number follows the form of the third Declension.

EXAMPLE.

Sunu, A SON.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Nom.	Sunu.	Nom.	Suna.
Gen.	Suna.	Gen.	Suna.
Dat.	Sunu.	Dat.	Sunum.
Acc.	Sunu.	Acc.	Suna.
Voc.	Ēala ū Sunu.	Voc.	Ēala ġe Suna.
Abl.	Sunu.	Abl.	Sunum.

There are however many Heteroclites. As Fæðer, FATHER; which in the singular number is a Monophtote, but in the plural follows the form of the first Declension. Also Brotóðor, A BROTHER; and Modor, A MOTHER; which in the oblique cases of the singular number make Brotóðor and Brotóðer; Modor and Meder.—Brotóðor however in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative cases, plural, makes Brotóðru. To these may be added Fot, A FOOT; Man, A MAN; Fēg, AN EGG; Lealr, A CALF; which in the plural make Fet, Men, Fēgru, Lealfru, respectively.

MOST COMMON TERMINATIONS OF MASCULINE NOUNS.

en, or epe—which is contracted from pen or pepe, A MAN; as Feorm, Feormen, A FOOD-MAN OR FARMER; Sang, A SONG; Sangene, A SONG-MAN OR SINGER.

a—of primitive nouns, as ye nama, THE NAME; ye maga, THE MAW; Iereja, AN EARL.

m—as Fleom, FLIGHT.

elr—chiefly masculine, as Rædelr, A RIDDLE.

ycype, or ycipe—denoting care, office, command, business, or employment; as Efer-ycype, A COUNTY,

or dominion of an earl; **Býceop-rcýpe**, A DIOCESE, or province of a bishop. Others denoting dignity, command, rank, state, &c. as **Dniht-rcýpe**, A LORDSHIP; **Fnéond-rcýpe**, FRIENDSHIP.

ing—belonging to patronymics, as **Eleiŋg**, THE SON OF ELIZA; **Bældæg Þodeninġ**, BÆLDEG THE SON OF WODEN.

ling—which is not as in English a diminutive, but denotes the subject or state of a person or thing, as **Deopling**, A DARLING, or the subject of love; **Hýphning**, A MERCENARY, or hireling, that is, the subject of hire.

dom—denoting right or judgment, as **Lýningdom**, A KING'S RIGHT or kingdom; also the state or condition of a person, as **Fnéodom**, THE CONDITION OF A FREEMAN, or freedom.

re mona, THE MOON, is masculine.

MOST COMMON TERMINATIONS OF FEMININE NOUNS.

eytne, **ytne**, or **ýtne**, which are the endings of primitive masculines and feminines in **ep** and **epe**, as **Sang**, A SONG; **Sangep**, A SONG-MAN, or singer; **Sangiýtne**, A SONG-WOMAN, or songstress.

e are chiefly feminine, (though some few with that ending are neuter) as **reo eoþe**, THE EARTH; **reo heopt**, THE HEART.

ang, **ange**, **ing**, (when not patronymic) **ong**, **unge**, are feminine terminations.

en, as **Sægen**, A SAYING, **Býþen**, A BURTHEN. **neř**, or **neřje**, **nýr**, **nýj**, **ýj**, **ij**, or **ýjje**, **ijje**, are feminine endings, as **Sodřæſtnýjje**, TRUTH.

ð and t, as *lēcýnd*, NATURE; *miht*, MIGHT.

u, o, uð, and some in ð, as *hætu*, HEAT; *reō lagu*, THE LAW; *reō manigeo*, THE MULTITUDE; *lēoguð*, YOUTH; *þtþengð*, STRENGTH.

rice or ric, signifying dominion, as *þiȝceoppice*, THE DOMINION OF A BISHOP, or bishopric.

had, signifying state, condition, or quality; *Mæden-had*, THE STATE OF A VIRGIN, or maiden; *Lilb-had*, THE STATE OF A CHILD, or childhood.

Seo runna or *runne*, THE SUN, is feminine.

MOST COMMON TERMINATIONS OF NEUTER NOUNS.

e—a few Nouns with this ending are neuter, as *þat eape*, THE EAR.

epn—as *þat domejn*, THE COURT OF JUSTICE.

ed—as *þat peþed*, THE MULTITUDE.

l—as *þat yetl*, THE SEAT.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are in Anglo-Saxon declined much after the manner of Substantives. The Accusative, singular masculine, is formed from the Nominative, by adding *ne*. The Genitive, Dative, and Ablative, singular feminine, end in *ne*. The Dative and Ablative singular, masculine and neuter, and the Dative and Ablative plural, in *um*. The Genitive plural, in *na*. All Adjectives are declined after the subjoined form.

PARADIGM.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	Nom.	—e	Nom.
Nom.	—	—e	—	—e	—e
Gen.	—er	—ne	—er	—na	—na
Dat.	—um	—ne	—um	—um	—um
Acc.	—ne	—e	—	—e	—e
Voc.	—a	—e	—	—e, an	—e, an
Abl.	—um	—ne	—um	—um	—um

EXAMPLE.

Lød, GOOD.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	N.	G.	D.
N.	Lød,	Løde,	Lød.	Løde.	
G.	Løder,	Lødne,	Løder.	Lødna.	
D.	Lødum,	Lødne,	Lødum.	Lødum.	
A.	Lødne,	Løde,	Lød.	Løde.	
V.	Løda,	Løde,	Lød.	Løde, Lødan.	
A.	Lødum,	Lødne,	Lødum.	A.	Lødum.

TERMINATIONS OF ADJECTIVES.

- in *ig*, which is the same as the English adjectival termination *y*; as Dþeoþig, DREARY; Mýríg, MERRY; fEnig, ANY; Tþentig, TWENTY.
- in *rum*, which answers the English termination *SOME*, expressing habit or disposition; as Lang-rum, LONESOME; Boc-rum, BUXOM; Þeoþic-rum, IRKSOME.
- in *ol* and *ul*, also expressing habit or disposition; as Fþettol, DESTRUCTIVE; Diccul, CORPULENT; Dinnul, LEAN, OR THIN.
- in *bæp* and *týme*, denoting fertility: as Þæftm-bæp, FRUITFUL; Lust-bæp, FULL OF PLEASURE, OR PLEASANT; Dæríg-týme, FRUITFUL OF TROUBLE, OR TROUBLESOME.
- in *full*, answering the English termination *FULL*, de-

noting plenty ; as *Lūſtfull*, LUSTFUL ; *þohfull*, WOEFUL.

in *lear*, answering the English termination LESS, denoting privation ; as *þeacm-leaſt*, VOID OF SHAME, or SHAMELESS ; *þlod-leaſt*, WITHOUT BLOOD, or BLOODLESS ; *nam-leaſt*, WITHOUT A NAME, NAMELESS, ANONYMOUS.

in *lic* or *hice*, answering the English termination LIKE, or LY, expressive of similitude ; as *lōd-lic*, LIKE GOD, or GODLIKE ; *neorōn-lic*, LIKE HEAVEN, or HEAVENLY ; *þeorð-lic*, LIKE EARTH, or EARTHLY.

in *en*, expressing materiality, and corresponding with the like English adjectival termination EN ; as *þēc-en*, OF ASH, or ASHEN ; *buc-en*, OF BEECH, or BEECHEN. Some of the Saxon terminations in EN are terminated by Y in English, &c. as *stænen*, STONY, &c. &c. and in other ways.

cund, signifying nature, or KIND ; as *lōd-cund*, DIVINE, or OF THE NATURE OF GOD ; *þopuld-cund*, WORLDLY, or OF THE NATURE OF THE WORLD ; *þeorð-cund*, EARTHLY, or OF THE NATURE OF THE EARTH.

ijc, signifying nation or country, and in English sometimes ending in ISH, as *lūdeijc*, JEWISH ; *Englijc*, ENGLISH, &c. &c.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The comparative degree of Anglo-Saxon Adjectives ends in *an*, *æn*, *en*, *eñe*, *in*, *on*, *un*, and *yn* ; and the superlative in *ast*, *æst*, *est*, *ist*, *ost*, *ut*, and *yt*, which form is distinctly visible in English comparatives and superlatives.

EXAMPLE.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>Rihtþiſe</i> , Just, or Righteous.	<i>Rihtþiſeñe</i> , Juster, or more Just.	<i>Rihtþiſejt</i> , Justest, or most Just.

EXCEPTIONS.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
Good, Good.	Bereje or Selje, better.	Berjt, Selort, best.
Yfel, Bad.	Yýpj, worse.	Yýpjnejt, Yýpj, worst.
Wicel, great.	Wæje, more.	Wæjt, greatest or most.
Lýtel, small.	Lejje, less.	Læjt, least.

The syllables *tip* and *zin* prefixed, carry at once an Adjective to the Superlative degree; as *Eadiz*, **HAPPY**; *tip-eadiz*, **HAPPIEST**: *Fæjt*, **CONSTANT**, or **FAST**; *Tip-fæjt*, or *Lin-fæjt*, **MOST CONSTANT**: *Meahtriz*, **MIGHTY**; *Tip-meahtriz*, **MIGHTIEST**.

So also the word *fæjt*, **FIXED**, or **FAST**, postfixed to a Noun Substantive, changes it to an adjectival form, increasing superlatively its signification. *Soð-fæjt*, **IN TRUTH FAST, TRUE BEYOND ALL DOUBT**; *Yuldon-fæjt*, **MOST GLORIOUS**.

PRONOUNS.

THE primitive Pronoun of the first person *Ic*, *I*; follows the Greek form, having a Dual number.

SINGULAR OF ALL GENDERS.

Nom.	<i>Ic</i> ,	<i>I</i> .
Gen.	<i>Min</i> ,	of me or mine.
Dat.	<i>Me</i> ,	to me.
Acc.	<i>Me</i> ,	me.
Abl.	<i>Me</i> ,	from me.

DUAL.

vwi, *vw*.

N. <i>þit</i> , we two.	N. <i>þe</i> , we.
G. <i>Uncep</i> , of us two.	G. <i>Upe</i> , of us.
D. <i>Unc</i> , <i>Unge</i> , <i>uncþum</i> , to us two.	D. <i>Ur</i> , to us.
Ac. <i>þit</i> , us two.	Ac. <i>Ur</i> , us.
Ab. <i>Unc</i> , <i>Unge</i> , <i>uncþum</i> , from us two.	Ab. <i>Ur</i> , from us.

For **Me**, the Dano-Saxons used **Mec**, **Meh**: for **Ye**; **poe**, **upih**: for **Uſ**; **uſic**, **uſich**, **uſiz**, **uſih**,

The Primitive Pronoun of the second person **Ðu**, **THOU**; has also a Dual, and is declined as follows:

SINGULAR.

Nom.	Ðu,	Thou.
Gen.	Ðin,	of thee.
Dat.	Ðe,	to thee.
Acc.	Ðe,	Thee.
Voc.	Ðala Ðu,	O thou.
Abl.	Ðe,	from thee.

DUAL. (*σΦῶι, σΦῶι*)

N.	Ðyt,	ye two.	N.	Ðe,	ye.
G.	Incep,	of ye two.	G.	Ðopep,	of ye.
D.	Inc, incpum,	to ye two.	D.	Ðop,	to ye.
Ac.	Inc.	ye two.	Ac.	Ðop,	ye.
V.	Ðala, inc,	O ye two.	V.	Ðala ðe,	O ye.
Ab.	Inc, incpum,	from ye two.	Ab.	Ðop,	from ye.

PLURAL.

N.

G.

D.

Ac.

V.

Ab.

Instead of **Ðyt**, in the dual number, **Incþt** is met with, which is in truth **incȝyt**: instead of **Ðop**; **ȝop**: and instead of **Ðopep**; **ȝopep**, **ȝueþpe**, **ȝuop**.

The primitive Pronoun of the third person, **He**, **Heo**, **Ðit**, **HE**, **SHE**, **IT**; is declined as follows:

SINGULAR.

M.	F.	N.
N.	He, he.	Heo, she.
G.	Ðij, of him.	Ðipe, of her.
D.	Ðim, to him.	Ðipe, to her.
Ac.	Ðine, him.	Ði, her.
Ab.	Ðim, from him.	Ðipe, from her.

N.

G.

D.

Ac.

V.

Ab.

PLURAL.

M. F. N.

N. *Hi*, they.
 G. *Hiþa*, of them, or their. *Heopa*, *fem.*
 D. *Hiim*, to them.
 Ac. *Hi*, them.
 Ab. *Hiim*, from them.

Instead of *Hi* in the Nominative and Accusative plural, *Hiȝ* often occurs, and sometimes *Heo* and *Hiȝo*: instead of *Hiþa* and *Heopa*, *hiþa*, *hep*, *hepe*. *Heom* is used for *Hiim*, Dative plural, and sometimes for *Hi*, the Accusative plural. *Hiȝ* is also used for *Hi*, HER. Lastly, from *Hiþa* and *Heopa* comes the old English word *het* for *thir*.

The Definitive Pronoun *Ðiȝ*, THIS, is declined as follows:

SINGULAR.

M. F. N.

Nom. *Ðiȝ*, *Ðeoȝ*, *Ðiȝ*, This.
 Gen. *Ðiȝer*, *Ðiȝreȝe*, *Ðiȝer*, of this.
 Dat. *Ðiȝum*, *Ðiȝreȝe*, *Ðiȝum*, to this.
 Acc. *Ðiȝne*, *Ðaȝ*, *Ðiȝ* This.
 Abl. *Ðiȝum*, *Ðiȝreȝe*, *Ðiȝum*, from this.

PLURAL.

Nom. *Ðaȝ*, These.
 Gen. *Ðiȝreȝa*, of these.
 Dat. *Ðiȝum*, to these.
 Acc. *Ðaȝ*, These.
 Abl. *Ðiȝum*, from these.

Ðaȝ, *ðeȝ*, *ðeoȝ*, *ðat*, *ðæt*, are used instead of *Ðiȝ*.
Ðiȝer, *ðeȝer*, *ðæȝ*, instead of *Ðiȝer*, Genitive.
Ðiȝ, *ðiȝon*, *ðaȝum*, *Ðiȝum*, M. & N. Dat.
Ðiȝre, *ðæȝe*, *Ðiȝreȝe*, G. & D. Fem.
Ðaȝ, *ðeoȝ*, *Ðaȝ*, Accus. Fem.
Ðiȝra, *ðiȝr*, *Ðiȝreȝa*, Gen. Plural.

De, who.

De postfixed to a pronoun of any of the three persons, signifies who, as Ic ðe, I who; Ðu ðe, thou who; ðe ðe, he who; which latter form is sometimes altered to Ðe þe, as Ðe þe on me belýfð, he who BELIEVETH IN ME, &c.

De prefixed to ðe, in the several cases of the latter is to be translated who, whose, whom; as Ðe þuph hij pillan, Through whose will or pleasure, Gen. xlvi. 8. Ðe þuph hine, through whom, Matt. xviii. 7, &c.

The Identitive Pronoun Sýlf, Sýlfe, SELF, almost ever in connection with some other Pronoun, and occasionally with a Noun, as in the example Cniſt-rýlf rānge, Christ himself sang, (Homil. St. Greg. 36 Pref. Elstob.) is declined as follows:

Sýlf, Sýlfe, SELF.

SINGULAR.

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	Sýlf.	Sýlfe,	Sýlf, self.
Gen.	Sýlfer,	Sýlfne,	Sýlfer, of self.
Dat.	Sýlfum,	Sýlfe,	Sýlfum, to self.
Acc.	Sýlfe,	Sýlf,	Sýlfe, self.
Abl.	Sýlfum,	Sýlfe,	Sýlfum, from self.

PLURAL OF ALL GENDERS.

Nom.	Sýlfe,	selves.
Gen.	Sýlfera,	of selves.
Dat.	Sýlfum,	to selves.
Acc.	Sýlfe,	selves.
Abl.	Sýlfum,	from selves.

The Pronoun Relative **who**, which in Anglo-Saxon is usually expressed by the Article **Se**, **re**, **ðat**, used relatively as **ſēnear re oþerƿiþde Turnum**, **THE MAN WHO OVERCAME TURNUS**; **Se iſ**, **who is**; **Oþer ðane**, **OVER WHOM**: but the real Relative Pronoun is **þpilc**, (the person) **who**, (the thing) **which**; **SUCH AS, SUCH AN ONE**, and is declined as follows:

þpilc, who, which, &c.

SINGULAR.

F.

M. N.	
N. þpilc ,	þpilce , who or which.
G. þpilcer ,	þpilceƿe, hþilcƿe , of whom or which.
D. þpilcum ,	þpilceƿe, hþilcƿe , to whom or which.
A. þpilcne, hþilc, þpilce ,	whom or which.
A. þpilcum ,	þpilceƿe, hþilcƿe , by whom or which.

PLURAL OF ALL GENDERS.

Nom.	þpilce .
Gen.	þpilceƿa, hþilcƿa .
Dat.	þpilcum.
Acc.	þpilce.
Abl.	þpilcum.

In the same way are declined **þpa hýlc, rpa, WHO-SOEVER, WHATSOEVER**; **þpilc, or þpa hýlc, WHAT SORT OF PERSON OR THING**; **ðýlc, or ðýlc, SUCH SORT OF PERSON OR THING**.

þpa, who, the more regular Relative Pronoun, is declined as follows:

SINGULAR.

M.	F.	N.
Nom.	þpa ,	who, or what.
Gen.	þpær ,	whose.
Dat.	þpam ,	to whom.
Acc.	þpæne, þpone ,	whom.
Abl.	þpam ,	from whom.

In the same way are declined *Æg-hpa*, **EVERY ONE**; *Le-hpa*, **ANY ONE**; *Spa hpa ypa*, **WHOSOEVER**. And also *Eller-hpa*, **ANOTHER**; *Hyat-hugu*, **SOMEWHAT**, **A LITTLE**; and others.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

THE Possessive Pronoun *Min*, **MINE**, of the first person, is declined as follows :

SINGULAR.

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	<i>Min</i> ,	<i>Mine</i> ,	<i>Min</i> ,
Gen.	<i>Miner</i> ,	<i>Minpe</i> ,	<i>Miner</i> ,
Dat.	<i>Minum</i> ,	<i>Minpe</i> ,	<i>Minum</i> ,
Acc.	<i>Minne</i> ,	<i>Mine</i> ,	<i>Min</i> ,
Voc.	<i>Min</i> ,	<i>Mine</i> ,	<i>Min</i> ,
Abl.	<i>Minum</i> ,	<i>Minpe</i> ,	<i>Minum</i> ,

mine.

of mine.

to mine.

mine.

O mine.

from mine.

PLURAL OF ALL GENDERS.

Nom.	<i>Mine</i> ,	mine, or my.
Gen.	<i>Minpa</i> ,	of mine, or my.
Dat.	<i>Minum</i> ,	to mine, or my.
Acc.	<i>Mine</i> ,	mine, or my.
Voc.	<i>Mine</i> ,	O mine, or my.
Abl.	<i>Minum</i> ,	from mine, or my.

Upe, **OUR**, is declined as below :

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
	M.	N.	OF ALL GENDERS.
Nom.	<i>Upe</i> ,	<i>Upe</i> .	Nom. <i>Upe</i> , our.
Gen.	<i>Uper</i> ,	<i>Uppa</i> .	Gen. <i>Uppa</i> , of our.
Dat.	<i>Urum</i> ,	<i>Uppa</i> .	Dat. <i>Urum</i> , to our.
Acc.	<i>Ugne</i> ,	<i>Upe</i> .	Acc. <i>Upe</i> , our.
Voc.	<i>Upe</i> ,	<i>Upe</i> .	Voc. <i>Upe</i> , O, our.
Abl.	<i>Urum</i> ,	<i>Uppa</i> .	Abl. <i>Urum</i> , from our.

U_þen } are used instead of Uþe.
 U_þen }
 U_þer, Uþer.
 U_þum, Uþum.
 U_þe, Uþe.

There are two other Possessive Pronouns which are of a dual nature, Uncen, (*ναῖτερος*) our, belonging to us two; and Incep, (*σΦωῖτερος*) your, or belonging to you two. They are both inflected similarly.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL OF ALL GENDERS.
M. N.	F.	
N. Uncen, Uncene.		N. Uncne, our.
G. Uncener, Uncenjer.		G. Uncenja, of our.
D. Uncenum, Uncenje.		D. Uncenum, to our.
A. Uncenue, Uncene.		A. Uncne, our.
V. Uncen, Uncene.		V. Uncne, O our.
A. Uncenum, Uncenje.		A. Uncenum, from our.

Instead of {Uncener } {Uncenjer } are more in use.
 {Uncenum } {Uncenje }

OF NUMBERS.

THE CARDINAL NUMBERS ARE,

1	Ān.	11	Ēndlufan.
2	Tþegen, tþa.	12	Tþelf.
3	Ðny, Ðneo.	13	Ðneotyne.
4	Feopen.	14	Feopenntyne.
5	Fif.	15	Fiftyn.
6	Six.	16	Sixtyne.
7	Seofon.	17	Seofontyne.
8	Ēahta.	18	Ēahtatyne.
9	Nigon.	19	Nigontyne.
10	Týn.	20	Tþentig.

30	Ðrittig.
40	Feopeñtig.
50	Fiftig.
60	Sixtig.
70	Hund-þeopontig.
80	Hund-eahatig.
90	Hund-nigontig.
100	Hund and Hund-teontig.
110	Hund.endlupontig.
120	Hund-tpelftig,
200	Tpa-hund.
1000	Ðurand.

From four to a hundred the numbers are of all genders.

The Saxons used the word *Healp* to increase the number to which it was joined, as well as to halve it; as *Oðen healp* is half the second unit, or sesquialteral, that is, one and a half: so also

Ðniðde healp, half the third unit, (two being understood) or two and a half.

Feopeñðe healp, . . . three and a half.

Fifte healp, . . . four and a half.

Great use was made in this language of the word *Sum*, answering our English word *SOME*, which meaning it bears, as well as *MORE* or *LESS*, *ABOUT*; as *Sume tpegen*, *ABOUT TWO*; *Sume ten*, *ABOUT TEN*.

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

First,	Se ȝofma.
Second,	Se oðen.
Third,	Se ȝniðda.
Fourth,	Se ȝeopða.
Fifth,	Se ȝifta.
Sixth,	Se ȝixta.

Seventh,	Se ȝeoforða.
Eighth,	Se eahteoða.
Ninth,	Se niȝoða.
Tenth,	Se teoða.
Eleventh,	Se endlyþta.
Twelfth,	Se tƿelȝta.
Thirteenth,	Se ȝneor-teoða, or ȝneoteoȝoða.
Fourteenth,	Se ȝeoper-teoða — teoȝoða.
Fifteenth,	Se ȝift-teoða — teoȝoða.
Sixteenth,	Se ȝix-teoða — teoȝoða.
Seventeenth,	Se ȝeofon-teoða — teoȝoða.
Eighteenth,	Se eahte-teoða — teoȝoða.
Nineteenth,	Se niȝon-teoða — teoȝoða.
Twentieth,	Se tƿenteoȝoða.

And so on, changing the final syllable *ȝig*, in the cardinal, to *ȝoða* or *teoȝoða*, to form the ordinal.

VERBS.

IN all Anglo-Saxon Verbs, it is to be observed that there is not as in Latin and Greek Verbs any difference between the imperfect, the perfect and pluperfect tenses; they are all contained in a general form of a preterite or past tense, with an auxiliary Verb.

THE VERB SUBSTANTIVE.

Beon, or ȝeoran, TO BE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.	Ic eom,	I am.
	Ðu eart,	Thou art.
	He ȝyr,	He is.
Plural.	þe ȝynd,	We are.
	Le ȝynd,	Ye are.
	Hi ȝynd,	They are.

Instead of **Ēom** we meet often with **Ēam, am, om, beo, aŋ, jy.**

Ēapt, aŋð, být, er, jy.
Yf, bið, jy.
Synd, jyndon, riendon, rýnt, rient, rýn, rien, reon, beoþ, biþon.

PAST TENSE.

Sing.	Íc pær,	I was.
	Ðu pæne,	Thou wast.
	He pær,	He was.
Plural.	þe pænon,	We were.
	Le pænon,	Ye were.
	Hi pænon,	They were.

Instead of **pær** and **pænon**, **paj** and **pæpun** are sometimes used.

FUTURE TENSE.

Sing.	Íc beo,	I shall be.
	Ðu být,	Thou shalt be.
	He býð,	He shall be.
Plural.	þe beoð,	We shall be.
	Le beoð,	Ye shall be.
	Hi beoð,	They shall be.

Sometimes the future is expressed by the infinitive with **þeal**, **SHALL**, prefixed, as **Íc þeal beon, I SHALL BE, &c.**

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	Si, or Siȝ ðu,	be thou.
	Si he,	let him be.
Plural.	Beon þe,	let us be.
	Beon ge,	be ye.
	Beon hi,	let them be.

Instead of *Si* ȝu, *Si* he, we meet with *Beo* ȝu, *þer* ȝu, *þyð* he. Instead of *Beon* pe, ge, hi, we find *Beo*, *beoð*, *þin*, *þien*, *þeþe*, *þoþað*, *pe*, *ge*, *hi*. Also *þeþað* and *þeþe* *ge*.

OPTATIVE, POTENTIAL, AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOODS.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.	<i>Ic beo,</i>	I may, can, should be, &c.
	<i>Ðu být,</i>	Thou mayest, &c. be.
	<i>He býð,</i>	He may, &c. be.
Plural.	<i>þe beoð,</i>	We may, &c. be,
	<i>þe beoð,</i>	Ye may, &c. be.
	<i>þi beoð,</i>	They may, &c. be.

Instead of *Beo*, *být*, is used *jý*.

Býð, *beo*, *beoð*, *jý*, *þeo*.
Beoð, *beon*, *þeoð*, *jyn*.

Observe also, that in the Optative Mood the words *Éala* *gíf*, *OH IF*, or *OH THAT*, are prefixed to each person in both numbers, as *Éala* *gíf* *ic beo*, *OH*, *IF I WERE*, or *OH*, *THAT I WERE*: that in the Subjunctive Mood the word *Ðonne*, *WHEN*, &c. is prefixed, as *Ðonne* *ic beo*, *WHEN*, or *IF I BE*; *Ðonne* ȝu *být*, *WHEN*, or *IF THOU BE*, &c. The same form occurs in the past tense.

PAST TENSE.

Sing.	<i>Ic pæne,</i>	I might, or could be.
	<i>Ðu pæne,</i>	Thou mightst, or couldst be.
	<i>He pæne,</i>	He might, or could be.
Plural.	<i>þe pænon,</i>	We might, or could be.
	<i>þe pænon.</i>	Ye might, or could be.
	<i>þi pænon,</i>	They might, or could be.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Beon, or *þeran*, TO BE.
To beonne, Of being, in being, to be.

EXAMPLES.

*H*yt iſ tima to beonne, . . It is time to be.
*U*ſ iſ hepe to beonne. . . We must be here.

þeorðan, *þýrðan*, TO BECOME, or BE WORTH.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.	Ic <i>þeorðe</i> ,	I become, or am.
	Ðu <i>þeorðeft</i> ,	Thou becomest, or art.
	He <i>þeorðeh</i> ,	He becometh, or is.
Plural.	þe <i>þeorðaþ</i> .	We become, or are.
	Le <i>þeorðaþ</i> ,	Ye become, or are.
	Hi <i>þeorðaþ</i> ,	They become, or are.

It is to be observed, that the following forms are also used: *ic* *punjðe*, *pýrðe*, *punjðe*: *ðu* *punjðeft*, *pýrðeft*: *he* *þeorðe*, *punjðe*, *pýrðe*: *þe*, *ȝe*, *hi*, *þeorðeh*, *þeorðon*, *þeorðon*, *punjðaþ*.

PAST TENSE.

Sing.	Ic <i>þeajð</i> ,	I became.
	Ðu <i>þeajðeft</i> ,	Thou becamest.
	He <i>þeajð</i> ,	He became.
Plural.	þe <i>þeorðon</i> ,	We became.
	Le <i>þeorðon</i> ,	Ye became.
	Hi <i>þeorðon</i> ,	They became.

Instead of *þeorðon* are read *þeorðan*, *þeorðen*, *þeorðon*. Observe, also, that the future follows the form of the present tense.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	þeorða þu,	become thou, or be.
	þeorðe he,	let him become, or be.
Plural.	þeorðon þe,	let us become, or be.
	þeorðe ge,	become, or be ye.
	þeorðe hi,	let them become, or be.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

þeorðan, or ƿýrðan,	to become, or be.
To þeorðan, or ƿýrðan þorðen,	of becoming, &c. &c. become, or been. ¹

¹ The Possessive Verb Dabban, or Dæbban, TO HAVE, is used as an auxiliary, and is thus conjugated:

INFIN.	P.P.P.	P.P.P. PART.
Dabban, to have.	Dæfod, had.	Dæfæd, had.

INDICATIVE MOOD.		SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.	
Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.
Sing. Ic hæbbe,	I hæfod,	I hæbbe,	If hæfod,
Ðu hæbber,	hæfodeyt,	hæbbe,	I hæfod,
De hæbbað,	hæfod,	hæbbe,	hæfod,
Plur. Þe habbað,	hæfðon,	hæbbon,	hæfðon,
Le hæbbað,	hæfðon,	hæbbon,	hæfðon,
Ði hæbbað,	hæfðon,	hæbbon,	hæfðon,

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	Dara þu,	have thou.
Plural.	Dabbað ge,	have ye.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Dæbban,	to have.
Dæbbenne,	about to have.

PARTICIPLES.	
Present.	Past.
Dæbbendæ,	having.
	Dæfæd, hæfð,
	had.

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IMPERATIVE MOOD

opDa Yu, become thou such.
pDe he, let him become such.
sDOn pe, let us become such.
pDe ts, become it such.
pDe ts, let them become such.

24
INITIVE MOOD

opDa Yu, be such.
pDe he, let him be such.
sDOn pe, let us be such.

VERBS ACTIVE.

Regular Verbs in the active voice are conjugated after the following form :

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.	Ic lupige,	I love.
	Ðu lupart,	Thou lovest.
	He lupad,	He loveth.
Plural.	þe lupiað,	We love.
	Le lupiað,	Ye love.
	þi lupiað,	They love.

The potentiue Verb *Magan*, to (may, or) BE ABLE; the future Verb *Scealan*, *ycylan*, to OWE; and the volentive Verb, (also expressing futurity) *pýllan*, to WILL; are used as auxiliaries to the Anglo-Saxon Verb. They may be arranged as follows :

Infin.	Present.	Past.
<i>Magan</i> , to be able. . . .	<i>Mæg</i> , may. . . .	<i>Miht</i> , might.
<i>Scealan</i> , to owe.	<i>Sceal</i> , shall.	<i>Yceold</i> , should.
<i>pýllan</i> , to will.	<i>pýlle</i> , will.	<i>pold</i> , <i>polde</i> , would.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

SINGULAR.

Ic mæg, I may, or can.	|| <i>Yceal</i> , I shall.	|| <i>pýlle</i> , I will.
Ðu mægeſt, Thou mayſt &c.	|| <i>Ycealt</i> , thou ſhalt.	|| <i>pýlt</i> , thou wilt.
He mæg, He may, &c.	|| <i>Yceal</i> , he ſhall.	|| <i>pýlle</i> , he will.

PLURAL.

þe magon, We may, &c.	|| <i>Yceolon</i> , we ſhall.	|| <i>pýllon</i> , we will.
Le magon, Ye may, &c.	|| <i>Yceolon</i> , ye ſhall.	|| <i>pýllon</i> , ye will.
þi magon, They may, &c.	|| <i>Yceolon</i> , they ſhall.	|| <i>pýllon</i> , they will.

The defective Verb *Mot*, TO BE ABLE; and *Mort*, MUST; are conjugated as follows :

SINGULAR.

Ic mot, I may, or can.	|| <i>Mort</i> , I must.
Ðu moteſt, Thou mayſt, &c.	|| <i>Moyteſt</i> , thou must.
He mot, he may, &c.	|| <i>Mort</i> , he must.

PLURAL.

þe moton, We may, &c.	|| <i>Morton</i> , we must.
Le moton, Ye may, &c.	|| <i>Morton</i> , ye must.
þi moton, They may, &c.	|| <i>Morton</i> , they must.

When the Infinitive does not end in an, **PURE**, that is, having a consonant preceding the an, the persons in the plural number do not end in *iað*, but in *að*. Thus *ðýnþtan*, *pepan*, *bíðdan*, make in the plural number *ðýnþtað*, *pepað*, *bíðdað*. If the Infinitive end in *eon*, the plurals make *eoð*, as from *geþeon*, *geþeoð*, &c. It is also to be observed, that the present Indefinite is sometimes formed as in the modern English by the auxiliary *Eom*, and the Participle of the present tense, as *Ic eom lufiend*, **I AM LOVING**, or **I LOVE**.

PAST TENSE.

Sing.	<i>Ic lufode</i> ,	I loved.
	<i>Du lufodeyt</i> ,	Thou lovedst.
	<i>He lufode</i> ,	He loved.
Plur.	<i>þe lufodon</i> ,	We loved.
	<i>Le lufodon</i> ,	Ye loved.
	<i>Hi lufodon</i> ,	They loved.

The perfect and pluperfect tenses are sometimes formed by means of the Participle of the past tense, prefixing *hæbbe* and *hæfðe*; as, *Ic hæbbe lufod*, **I HAVE LOVED**; *Du hæbbeyt lufod*, **THOU HAST LOVED**. So *Ic hæfðe lufod*, **I HAD LOVED**; *Du hæfðodeyt lufod*, **THOU HADST LOVED**. Instead of *hæbbe*, *hæbbeyt*, and *hæbbað*, we sometimes find *hafa*, *hafayt*, and *hafað*.

The future is the same as the present: it is however sometimes formed by the use of the Infinitive, and the auxiliary *þeal* or *þille*; as *Ic þeal* or *þille lufian*, **I SHALL OR WILL LOVE**; *Du þealt* or *þilt lufian*, **THOU SHALT OR WILT LOVE**.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	<i>Lufa ðu</i> ,	Love thou.
	<i>Lufiðge he</i> ,	Let him love.

Plur.	<i>Lufion pe,</i>	Let us love.
	<i>Lufige ge,</i>	Love ye.
	<i>Lufion hi,</i>	Let them love.

Lufiað ge, is sometimes used instead of *lufige ge*.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

Eala gr.	<i>Íc nu lufige,</i>	Oh, that I now loved.
	<i>Ðu nu lufige,</i>	Oh, that thou now lovedst.
	<i>He nu lufige,</i>	Oh, that he now loved.
Eala gr.	<i>Þe nu lufion,</i>	Oh, that we now loved.
	<i>Le nu lufion,</i>	Oh, that ye now loved.
	<i>Ði nu lufion,</i>	Oh, that they now loved.

PAST TENSE.

SINGULAR.

Eala gr.	<i>Íc nu lufode,</i>	Oh, that I had now loved.
	<i>Ðu nu lufodeyt,</i>	Oh, that thou hadst now loved.
	<i>He nu lufode,</i>	Oh, that he had now loved.
Eala gr.	<i>Þe nu lufodon,</i>	Oh, that we had now loved.
	<i>Le nu lufodon,</i>	Oh, that ye had now loved.
	<i>Ði nu lufodon,</i>	Oh, that they had now loved.

FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

Eala gr.	<i>Íc lufige gýt,</i>	Oh, that I yet may love.
	<i>Ðu lufige gýt,</i>	Oh, that thou yet mayst love.
	<i>He lufige gýt,</i>	Oh, that he yet may love.
Eala gr.	<i>Þe lufion gýt,</i>	Oh, that we yet may love.
	<i>Le lufion gýt,</i>	Oh, that ye yet may love.
	<i>Ði lufion gýt,</i>	Oh, that they yet may love.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The Subjunctive mood, in all its tenses, is similar to that of the Optative, changing only the prefixes *Eala* *gif* or *ðat* into *Donne* : as *Donne* *Ic nu lufige*, SINCE I NOW LOVE; *Donne* *Ic lufode*, SINCE I HAVE LOVED, or MIGHT HAVE LOVED; *Donne* *Ic lufige* *gýt*, WHEN I SHALL HAVE LOVED.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

The Potential mood is two-fold, pure and circumscribed. The former is that which expresses the possibility of a thing without an auxiliary verb; as, *Dæt ic cume*, THAT I MAY COME; *Dæt ðu oncnape*, THAT THOU MAYST KNOW, &c. &c.

The circumscribed form of this mood is known by the use in the different tenses of the auxiliaries *Magan*, *pillan*, *rcealan*, TO BE ABLE, TO WISH, TO BE NECESSARY, and by the use of the infinitives they aid; viz. by *Mæg* or *Mot*, in the present, and *Miht*, *polde*, *rceolde*, in the imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses. But the future follows the form of the present tense, with the addition of *gýt*.

EXAMPLES.

PRESENT TENSE.

Ic mæg, or *mot* *lufian*, I may, or am allowed to love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Ic mihte, *polde*, *rceolde*, *lufian*, I might, would, should, love.

FUTURE TENSE.

Ic mæt gýt lufian, I might yet love.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRIMITIVE.

Lufian, to love.

DERIVATIVE.

To *lupienne*, to, about to, love ; also, of, in and by loving.

PARTICIPLE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Lupiande-endē, loving.

The Participle dropping the e final forms a Noun Substantive. Thus from *Lupiande*, ONE LOVING, is formed *Lupiand*, A LOVER ; from *Fneonde*, LIBERATING, *Fneond*, A FRIEND ; from *Hælende*, HEALING OR PRESERVING, *Hælend*, A HEALER OR SERVER.

Sometimes it acquires the power of a Gerund ; as *Rædende ic tæce*, READING, OR BY READING I TEACH. From it also, with the use of the auxiliary Beon, the present, and sometimes the past tense of the Indicative are formed, as *Ic eom lupiende*, I AM LOVING, OR LOVE ; *Du sƿæræcende eapt*, THOU ART SPEAKING, OR SPEAKEST ; *Ic pær ongitende*, I WAS UNDERSTANDING, OR UNDERSTOOD, &c. &c.

Lastly, it is sometimes used for the passive past and future Participles, as *Ðírum sƿondē gehýrēndum*, THIS WORD BEING HEARD ; *Hj eft hƿeopfende j cumenende geheton*, THEY AGAIN RETURNING AND COMING PROMISED ; that is, they promised that they would return and come ; *In lærpingendum eodom*, IN FEEDING FLOCKS.

VERBS PASSIVE.

THE passive Verb is formed by the auxiliary Beon, and the participle of the past tense.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Ic eom lupod, I am loved ; *Du eapt lupod*, &c.

PAST TENSE.

Íc pær luþod, I was loved; Ðu pæne luþod, &c.

FUTURE TENSE.

Íc beo, or jœal beon luþod, I shall be loved; Ðu býr luþod, &c. &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Si Ðu luþod, Be thou loved; Si he luþod, let him be loved, &c. &c.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Éala gýr ic eom luþod, Oh, that I were loved, &c.

PAST TENSE.

Éala gýr ic pæne luþod, Oh, that I had been loved, &c.

FUTURE TENSE.

Éala gýr ic beo luþod, Oh, that I may (hereafter) be loved, &c. &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Donne ic nu eom luþod, Since, or When I be loved, &c. &c.

PAST TENSE.

Donne ic pær luþod, Since, or When I was loved, &c.

FUTURE TENSE.

Donne ic beo luþod, When I may (hereafter) be loved, &c. &c.,

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Íc mæg beon luþod, I may be loved, &c. &c.

PAST TENSE.

Íc miht, wold, wæcoleð, mæt beon lufod, I might, would, should, have been loved, &c. &c.

FUTURE TENSE.

Íc mæg gyt beon lufod, I may yet be loved, &c. &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Beon lufod, Being loved, or to be loved.

FUTURE TENSE.

Beon lufod gyt, To be yet loved, or to be about to be loved.

PARTICIPLE.

OF THE PAST TENSE.

Lufod, or gelufod, Loved.

OF THE FUTURE TENSE.

To lufizenne, To be loved.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

THE Anglo-Saxon Impersonal Verb is expressed in three ways: 1st, by *Man*; as *Man bnohte, THEY BROUGHT, OR THERE WAS BROUGHT*; *Man ofrlod, THEY SLEW, OR THERE WAS SLAIN*; *Man hñymðe, THEY CRIED, OR THERE WAS CRIED*. 2dly, by the singular Pronoun *Hit*; as *Hit ðunnode, IT THUNDERED*. 3dly, by the use of the third person of the Verb used in an absolute mode; as *Unc gedærenaþ, US IT BECOMETH, OR WE OUGHT*; *Me ðincþ, ME THINKETH, OR IT SEEMS TO ME*.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

THERE are many Anglo-Saxon Verbs which it is impossible to reduce to a certain form of conjugation. Those most to be noted are set forth in the following list, with their most anomalous tenses :

Acpcencan, to extinguish ; acpent, acpanc, acpinen, quenched.

Adneogan, to suffer ; adneaz, he suffered ; adnuzon, we, ye, they suffered.

Æt-hjinan, to touch ; æt-hjan, he touched.

Aȝan, to possess ; ah, he possesses, or hath ; aht, he possessed, or had.

Ahaȝan, to raise ; ahoȝ, he hath raised.

Ahneoȝan, to rush ; aneoȝ, ahnuȝe, he rushed ; ahnuȝon, they rushed.

Anan, to give ; an, I give ; unne, I give, or thou givest ; unnon, we, ye, they give ; uȝe, uȝȝe, uððe, I or he gave.

Ariȝan, to arise ; ariȝ, he arose ; ariȝon, we, ye, they arose ; ariȝen, arisen.

Aȝpanan, to allure ; aȝpon, he allure ; aȝpanen, aȝponnen, allure.

Aþpean, to wash ; aþpoh, he washed.

Aȝneon, to reveal ; aȝneah, he revealed.

Bacan, to bake ; boc, I baked.

Beatan, to beat ; beot, he beat.

Beȝinan, to ask ; beȝnan, beȝnune, he asked.

Belȝan, to be angry ; bealȝ, bealh, he was angry.

Belucan, Belycan, to lock up ; belycð, he locks up ; beleac, he locked up ; belucon, or belocen, we, ye, they locked up.

Beodan, to bid ; beað, buðe, he bade.

Beoȝgan, to beware ; beonh, he took care.

Bepæcan, to deceive ; bepæht, he deceived ; bepæht-eyt, thou deceivedst. So Pæcan.

Bepitan, to preside over ; bepiſte, he presided over.
 Bidañ, to abide ; bād, he abode ; biden, abode.
 Biddan, to pray ; biſt, thou prayest ; biſt, he prays ;
 bād, bād, he prayed.
 Biȝean, Biȝan, to bend ; beah, biȝde, he bent ; beȝd,
 beȝed, bent.
 Bindan, to bind ; band, he bound ; bunden, bound.
 Bjecan, to break ; bjæt, he broke ; bjocen, broken.
 Bjingan, to bring ; bjoh̄t, bjoh̄te, he brought.
 Bjucan, to enjoy ; bjœac, bjæt, he enjoyed.
 Biȝan, to bend. See Biȝean, Supra.
 Býȝean, to buy ; bohte, he bought. So, Bebjýȝean,
 to sell.
 Leoyan, to choose ; ceaȝ, he chose.
 Cnapan, to know ; cneop, he knew ; cnaben, known.
 Loman, Luman, Epiman, to come ; com, cum, he
 came ; comon, cumón, -un, they came.
 Cnapan, to crow ; cneop, he crew ; cnaben, crowed.
 Luman. See Loman, Supra.
 Cunhan, to know ; can, I know ; canȝt, cunne, thou
 knowest ; cunhōn, we, ye, they know ; cuȝe,
 he knew.
 Epæjan, to say ; cpeȝe, I say ; cpiȝt, thou sayest ;
 cpið, he says ; cpað, cpeȝe, he said ; cpeȝon,
 we, ye, they said ; cpeȝon, said.
 Cýȝan, to tell ; cýðe, cýȝe, he told.
 Deaŋpan, Dýŋpan, to dare ; deaȝ, deaȝe, I dare ;
 duŋne, thou darest ; duŋpon, we, ye, they dare ;
 ðonȝte, he durst.
 Delȝan, to dig ; dealȝ, dulȝ, dielȝ, delȝ, dulȝ, he dug ;
 dolȝen, dulȝen, digged.
 Don, to do or make ; do, I do ; deȝt, ðyȝt, thou dost ;
 deð, ðyð, he doth ; doð, we, ye, they do ; ðid,
 ðide, ðyðe, he did or hath done ; ðyðen, we, ye,
 they did ; do, don, he may do, they may do.
 Dneccan, to vex ; ðnoht, ðnohte, he vexed ; ðnohton,
 ðnehton, we, ye, they vexed.
 Dniȝan, to drive ; ðnaȝ, he drove ; ðniȝen, driven.
 Dýŋpan, to dare ; ðonȝte, ðuȝte, he dared.

Edlæcan, to repeat; edlæhte, he repeated; edlæht, edleahrt, repeated.

Emplatian, to look around; emplat, he looked around. Etan, to eat; æt, ate; eten, eaten.

Fajan, to go; fænde, foh, he went; fændon, fohon, we, ye, they went; fahen, gone.

Fealan, to fall; feoll, he fell.

Fengan, to take; feng, foh, he took; fengon, we, ye, they took.

Feohtan, to fight; fæhte, fuhte, he fought; fuhton, we, ye, they fought.

Findan, to find; finfyt, they findest; fand, fund, funde, he found; fandon, we, ye, they found.

Fleon, to fly; fleoð, we, ye, they fly; fleh, fleaf, fleoh, he flew.

Fon, to take; fehjt, thou takest; foh, he took.

Fonleoran, to lose; fonylyt, he loses; fonelear, he lost.

Fnetan, to fret; fnet, fnetan, fretted.

Iran, or Iangan, to go; ga, ganz, I go; gæð, he goes; gæð, gæð, we, ye, they go; eode, geode, I or he went; eodan, we, ye, they went: ga, go thou; ga, gæð, go ye.

Lebugan, to bow; gebygð, he bows; gebeah, he bowed; gebugon, we, ye, they bowed; gebozen, bowed. See Biȝean, Supra.

Lelæccan, to seize; gelæhte, he seized; gelæhton, gelæahton, we, ye, they seized; gelæhte, seized.

Gemetan, to find; gemette, he found.

Lemunan, to remember; gemune, gemunde, it is remembered; gemunon, gemundon, we, ye, they are remembered; gemunen, remembered.

Geotan, to pour out; gute, geote, geat, get, he poured out; gutan, guton, we, ye, they poured out.

Gejean, Gejeon, to see; gejhjt, thou seest; gejhð, he sees; gejeah, I saw; gejape, gejæge, thou sawest; gejap, gejeah, gereh, gejeag, gejaz, he saw; gejapon, gejapan, they saw; gejehoh,

gerih, see thou ; gerhod, see ye ; gerhene, gerene, gerhine, gerhine, gerhpen, gerhgen, gerhogen, gerhopen, gerhpen, seen.

Gejpingan, to whip or swinge ; gejpanz, he whipped ; gejprungan, whipped.

Getan, to obtain or get ; geate, I get ; geot, geotte, geate, he got, geoton, we, ye, they got.

Gepæccan, to afflict ; gepeahce, gepæchte, he afflicted.

Gifan, to give ; geaf, gæf, or gaf, I or he gave ; gifen, given.

Grafan, to grave or dig ; gnor, he dug ; gnafen, digged.

Griindan, to grind ; gnand, gnund, he ground ; gnundon, we, ye, they ground.

Hangan, to hang ; hoh, I hung ; heng, hoh, hehð, he hung ; hengon, we, ye, they hung ; hoh, hang thou ; hoð, hang ye ; hanzen, hung.

Healdan, to hold ; heold, I or he held ; healben, holden.

Hebban, Heafan, to heave ; herð, he heaveth ; hop, hope, I or he heaved ; hafen, hefen, heafen, heaved.

Helpan, to help ; healp, hulpe, he helped ; holpen, helped.

Hlihan, to laugh ; hloge, thou laughedst ; hloh, he laughed ; hlogun, hlogon, we, ye, they laughed.

Hnigan, to incline the body ; hnaz, hnah, he inclined his body.

Hon, Hengan. See Hangan, Supra.

Hpeorfan, to turn ; hpearfost, thou turnest ; hpuþre, he turned ; hpuþfon, we, ye, they turned. In like manner ahpeorfan.

Ican, Iecan, to eke out, or enlarge ; icte, ihte, I or he enlarged ; icton, we, ye, they enlarged ; iht, enlarged.

Liðan, to navigate ; lað, he navigated ; liðan, leoðan, we, ye, they navigated.

Lixan, to light or shine ; lixte, he shone ; lixtan, lixtæ, we, ye, they shone.

Magan, to be able. See page 24.

Metan, to meet, or paint: *mæt*, painted; *meten*, painted.

Niman, to take; *nimð*, he takes; *nom*, *nam*, he took; *numen*, taken.

Ofþriccan, to oppress; *ofþnecð*, *ofþnycð*, he oppreseth; *ofþnit*, *ofþnihte*, he oppressed; *ofþnuhton*, we, ye, they oppressed.

Ongetan, **Ongeatan**, **Ongeoton**, to understand. See *Letan*, and *Onzitan*, infra.

Onginnan, to begin; *ongan*, *ongun*, I or he began; *ongunne*, thou begannest; *ongunnon*, *ongunnun*, we, ye, they began; *ongunnen*, begun.

Onzitan, to understand; *onzeat*, he understood; *on-
gatun*, they understood; *ongit'en*, understood.

Pæcan, to deceive; *pæhte*, he deceived.

Plætan, to smite; *plat*, he smote.

Plihtan, to pledge oneself; *plihte*, *plat*, he pledged himself.

Reccan, to reckon; *nehteyt*, thou reckonedst; *nohte*, *nehte*, *neahste*, he reckoned; *nohton*, they reckoned; *neht*, reckoned.

Ridan, to ride; *rit*, *nideð*, he rides; *nað*, he rode.

Sacan, to contend; *roc*, he contended.

Sahtlian, to reconcile; *ræht*, reconciled.

Sapan, to sow; *rape*, *reop*, I sowed; *rep*, *reop*, he sowed; *rapen*, sown.

Sceotan, to shoot; *rceat*, shot; *rcoten*, shot.

Scinan, to shine; *rcean*, he shone.

Scippan, to create; *rceop*, he created; *rceopen*, created.

Secan, to seek; *recð*, he seeks; *rece*, we, ye, they seek; *rohte*, he sought; *rohton*, they sought.

Secgan, **Sæggan**, **Sægan**, to say; *reȝt*, thou sayest; *ræcȝde*, *ræde*, he said.

Seon, to see. See *Leȝeon*, supra.

Settan, to place; *rette*, *ret*, he placed; *reted*, placed.

Sigzan, to fall; *rag*, *rah*, he fell.

Singzan, to sing; *ranc*, *rong*, I sang; *rang*, he sang; *rungzen*, sung.

Sittan, to sit ; *ræt*, he sat.
 Slagan, Slean, to slay ; *rlea*, I slay ; *rloh*, I or he slew.
 Slitan, to slit ; *rlat*, he slit.
 Spinnan, to spin ; *rpan*, he spun ; *rpunnen*, spun.
 Spipan, to spew ; *rpap*, I or he spewed.
 Standan, to stand ; *rtynjt*, thou standest ; *rtent*, he stands ; *rtod*, I or he stood ; *rtanden*, stood.
 Stigan, to climb ; *rtag*, *rtah*, *rtih*, he climbed.
 Stneccan, to stretch, or strew ; *rtnehte*, he stretched ; *rtnehton*, they stretched.
 Spealtan, Spyltan, to die ; *rpelte*, I die : *rpealt*, *rpeolt*, he died.
 Spejan, Spejan, Spejigan, to swear : *rpop*, I or he swore.
 Spigan, Spugon, to be silent : *rpigode*, I was silent : *rpigode*, *rupode*, *rup*, he was silent : *rupon*, they were silent.
 Tæcan, to teach : *tæhte*, he taught.
 Teon, Teogan, to draw or accuse ; *teo*, I draw ; *teohð*, *týhð*, he draws ; *teh*, *tuze*, he drew : *teo*, *teoh*, draw thou.
 Tepan, to tear ; *tæn*, tore ; *topen*, torn.
 Ðean, Ðeon, to draw or profit by ; *þeah*, *þaz*, *þah*, he profited.
 Ðearfian, to behove ; *þearf*, I need ; *þearft*, *þurfe*, thou needest ; *þorft*, he needeth ; *þurfon*, we, ye, they need.
 Ðencan, Ðencean, to think ; *ðoht*, *ðuhte*, he thought.
 Similarly Læbencan.
 Ðpean, to wash ; *þpea*, I wash ; *þþýhft*, thou wastest ; *þpehð*, he washes ; *þpoh*, I or he washed.
 Týlian, Týlgean, to give ; *týþe*, *týhode*, *týðde*, he gave.
 Unnan, to grant ; *uþfe*, *udde*, he granted.
 Pacian, to wake ; *pacode*, I or he waked ; *peah*, wakened.
 Pacian, to wash ; *peocr*, *peohj*, he washed ; *poxon*, we, ye, they washed.
 Þedan, to be mad ; *þet*, he is mad ; *þedde*, he was mad.

þeowcan, to build; **þeowte**, he built.

þeow, to be.

þindan, to wind or twist; **þint**, he winds; **þand**,
pond, he wound; **þunden**, wound.

þiencan, þeowcan, þowcan, to work or build; **þohte**,
he worked or built; **þohte**, worked.

þitan, to know; **þat**, I know, he knows, or I or he
knew; **þat**, thou knowest or knewest; **þiten**,
þitod, known.

þneagan, to accuse; **þnehte þnehgo**, he accused.

þneon, þnyon, to cover; **þnoh**, **þneah**, he covered.

þjnan, þrnian, þjnnan, to run; **þpn**, **upn**, he ran;
upnon, they ran.

ADVERBS.

OF TIME.

þrefyjn, iu, geo, ago; **þeapa**, yare, yore; **iu-þeapa**,
before, formerly; **Æp**, before; **Nipan**, lately; **Seoldon**, seldom; **Oft**, **þelome**, often; **þilon**, whilom,
heretofore; **Æfne**, **þingallice**, **þymbel**, **þimle**, from aà,
ecelice, always, continually; **Næfne**, never; **Nu**,
now; **ða**, **þonne**, then, when, as; **ða**, **þa**, at the time
that; **þpænne**, ahpenne, when; **Æðne**, **inþape**,
rnuðe, thenceforth, immediately, without delay;
þemninga, **þæninga**, **þænllice**, suddenly; **þnæðinge**,
hpædlice, hnaþe, yona, quickly, shortly; **Late**,
slowly; **Lanȝ**, long; **Leng**, longer; **þet**, **ȝyt**, now,
yet; **ða** **hpile**, **þenden**, whilst, till; **Nu** **ȝena**, now,
as yet.

OF PLACE.

þpær, where; **þep**, here; **ðep**, there; **þpidep**,
whither; **þidep**, hither; **þidep**, thither; **þpanon**,
whence; **þeonon**, hence; **ðanon**, thence; **Onþeȝ**,

away ; *Ellor* elsewhere ; *Elleſ-hpiðen*, otherwise ; *Lehpæn*, *aeghpæn*, *pel-hpæn*, wheresoever ; *Nohpæn*, no where ; *Æghpanon*, *zehpanon*, every where ; *Lehend*, neah, *ſopneah*, near ; *Feonn*, far off ; *Upp*, above, over ; *Niðen*, *adun*, backwards ; *Utan*, *piðutan*, above, upwards ; *Neoðan*, *beneoðan*, beneath ; *Binnan*, innan, within ; *Utan*, *piðutan*, without ; *Beheonan*, on this side ; *Begeonda*, beyond ; *Spa hpaŋ ſpa*, wheresoever ; *Spa hpiðen ſpa*, whithersoever ; *Äg-hpiðen*, on every side ; *Fopan*, on the opposite side.

OF EXHORTATION.

Utan, *uton*, well well, go to.

OF AFFIRMATION.

Ia, yea ; *zere*, yes, certainly, also, truly ; *Leg-nunza*, *aeninza*, clearly, altogether, certainly ; *Lepiſlice*, to wit, namely ; *Soðlice*, truly, even, behold, but, wherefore, moreover, &c. ; *Þitodlice*, certainly, sobeit, by all means, but, &c. ; *Fuþdon*, or, even, at length, indeed, &c.

OF EXCEPTION.

Butan, *buton*, *nemne*, *nýmðe*, unless ; *Elleſ*, else ; *ælcop*, otherwise, elsewhere ; *Fajan*, only.

OF NEGATION.

Na, *ne*, *neſe*, *nalær*, *naller*, *no*, *noht*, *no*, *not* ; *Naterhpon*, by no means.—The combinations of *Na* are many, and to be learned only by experience.

OF DESIRE.

Ēala, oh ; *Ēala ſj*, oh that.

OF DOUBT.

Yenunga, *pealb*, perhaps, perchance.

OF QUALITY OR KIND.

þel, geana, well; Yfele, ill; Micclum, much; Leana, genog or genoh, enough; Fægefe, beautifully; Unceapunga, appunga, freely, gratis; Æninga, necessarily; Capunga, yputolice, manifestly, openly, publicly; Deapnunga, ðigellice, secretly, by stealth: Holenga, or Holunga, by no means, in vain; Sno-teplice, prudently; Deapðlice, hardly; Capfoðlice, difficultly; Rihthice, rightly;—with many others formed from Adjectives.

OF INTENTION.

Spriðe, ðeajle, exceedingly; Þel, now; Ma, rather: Bet, better; Þýnþe, worse: Eallunga, ealler, altogether: To, too much: Hnaðor, rather: Lytejne, lytelne, a little less, nearly, about.

OF REMISSION.

Lýtlum, yticce-mælum, vainly, diminishingly. Also, Softe, fægefe, ytund-mælum, softly, by degrees: Hpon, hponlice, very little; Hþæt-hugu, hþæt-hpega, hþæt-hpegnunga, in some measure, somewhat, a little while, about.

OF ASSEMBLING.

Samod, ætgæðeþe, together: Heap-mælum, by heaps.

OF SIMILITUDE.

Spa, ður, so, thus: Ður geþað, of this kind: Spa jpa, so, so as: Eal-jpa, Eac-jþilce, jpa-ȝelice, endemej, jamod, also, similarly, equally: Spilce, as if.

OF ORDER.

Ðær-þihte, forthwith: Fopð, thenceforward, afterwards: Siððan, hereafter: Eft, gien, after, again: Hþyppum, by turns: Fupðon, moreover, indeed.

OF DEMONSTRATION.

Ecne, eälenge, heonu, behold.

OF INTERROGATION.

Hƿi, ƿorhƿi, ƿorhƿon, to hƿi, why, wherefore: Hu, humeta, how: To hƿon, to hƿi, wherefore.

OF NUMBER.

Æne, once: Tupa, twice: Ðnipa, thrice.

CONJUNCTIONS.

COPULATIVE.

And, and; Eac, also.

DISJUNCTIVE.

Oððe, or: Ne, nehpæðen, nane, nor, neither: Ac, but: Sam, whether.

COMPLETIVE.

Soðlice, ritsoðlice, but, indeed: Hƿæt þa, but yet: Spilce, inasmuch as: Spilce eac, moreover: Uton, utoñ nu, but, moreover, lastly.

ADVERSATIVAL.

De lej, lest: Ðeah, Ðeah þe, though: Hƿæðene, whether: Ðeah, hƿæðene, nevertheless: Na lej..... ac, not onlybut; Fupðon, although: Spilce, indeed; Ac, but: Aegþeñ ge.....ge, as....so.

CONDITIONAL.

Liñ, if

INFERENTIAL.

Fořđam, fořđan, fořđi, fořđan, or fořđi þe, because, since, therefore ; Čořnořtlice, pičodlice, therefore ; Đær, because of ; Đy, wherefore, on what account.

DIMINUTIVAL.

Huřu, huřu řinga, hřeřga, at least.

PREPOSITIONS.

The following Prepositions govern an accusative case.

Abutan, about, around ; Ažen, ažean, against ; Andlang, andlong, along ; Beřopan, before ; Bežeond, bežeondan, eond, geond, beyond ; Butan, buton, without, beside ; Betpeox, betpux, betpýx, betpih, between, betwixt, among ; Emb, ýmb, embutan ýmbutan, about ; Foj, for, on account of ; Iremang, among ; Innan, in, into ; Ořep, over ; On, to, into ; Onzean, against ; Ođ, to, until ; Teh, against ; Đuph, through, by ; Togeaneř, against ; Uppan, up, upon ; Undeř, under ; Utan, without ; Řiđ, with, against, through, towards ; Řiđopan, before ; Řiđærtan, after ; Řiđeondan, about ; Řiđutan, without.

The following Prepositions govern a dative or ablative case.

Æfteř, after, according to ; Æř, ere, before ; Æt, at, under, for ; Ætřopan, before ; Āmanž, among ; Be-ærtan, bærtan, behind, after ; Be, bi, bři, by, of, after, near to ; Beřopan, before ; Beheonan, on this side ; Betpeonan, betpih, betpinan, betpux, betpeox, betpýx, between, with, among ;

Binnan, binnon, within ; Buſan, buſon, above ; Butan, buton, without, beside ; For, for, on account of, against, before ; Fra, fra, from, by ; Lehend, near ; Lemang, among ; Innan, in, within ; Into, into ; Mid, with, at ; Neah, near ; Of, of, from ; Ofen, over ; On, in ; Oð, to, until ; On-upan, on-uppan, upon ; Til, to, till, to, until ; Toforan, before ; Togeanejer, against ; Tomiddejer, among ; Topearð, toward ; Up, uppan, uppe, up, upon, Under, under, beneath ; Unþeop, near ; Utan, uto, without, out of ; Yið, with, against, near, about, behind.

The preceding Prepositions are used in the construction as well as the composition of the language. There are some others which are called inseparable, because they only occur in construction, and are never found disjoined : of this sort are,

And, which has the same sort of power as the English particles AS, AT, RE, &c. Thus in And-bidian, to aspire ; And-þengan, to assume ; And-hpæþeþe, but ; And-licnyrre, likeness ; And-þæccan, to refer ; And-þcandán, to resist.

Ed, which has the power of the English RE, as Ed-cennin, regeneration ; Ed-cucian, to revive ; Ed-nipian, to renew.

Efen, which answers to the English CO, COM, CON, as Efen-ealð, coeval ; Efen-læcan, to compare ; Efen-þpæþe, concord.

Eft, which answers to the English RE, RETRO, as Eftagýfan, to regive ; Eft-anípan, to renew.

Em, which expresses equality, as Em-peala, as many times ; Em-long, equally long.

For, which signifies by, for, from, with, against, &c. as For-bæjan, to forbear ; For-beodan, to forbid.

Fope, signifying before ; Fope-beon, to be before ; Fope-cuman, to come before.

Wif, denoting error or mis-take, as Wif-bojen, an abortion ; Wif-plician, to displease ; Wif-don, to do amiss.

Op, privative, as Op-blæde, without blood ; Op-ceapunga, without reward ; Op-mæte, without measure, immense ; Op-tjupian, to distrust.

Oð, of, from ; as Oð-hyðan, to abscond ; Oð-þrejan, to abjure ; Oð-clifian, to adhere ; Oð-bærjan, to break off.

Un, in, not, answering the English particles IN, UN, &c. as Un-abegendlic, inflexible ; Un-cuð, unknown ; Un-boht, unbought ; Un-ȝedrýme, dissonant.

Yiðen, against, as ; Yiðen-recjan, to speak against, or contradict ; Yiðen-þacan, to contend against.

INTERJECTIONS.

OF GRIEF.

þa: alas ! þa la þa: well away ! Eop: hah !

OF JOY.

þel: þel la: hah hah ! well ! bravo !

OF ABHORRENCE.

þala: out upon it ! On-peȝ: away !

OF CALLING.

éala: holla ! O !

OF DESIRE.

éala ȝif: oh that ! þa la: would that !

OF EXHORTATION.

þel la þel: well done ! Utan: go to !

OF ADMIRATION.

éala hu: oh !

SYNTAX.

OF NOUNS.

The ablative is often used absolutely, as *Lebrigedum cneopum*, the knees being bent; *Him foplätenum*, they being left.

PRAISE OR BLAME of any person or thing is rendered by the genitive case, as *Loðne gleauneyr cniht*, a boy of good disposition; *Folc heaþdeyr modey*, a people of hard heart.

Saxon Nouns require the causal thing to be in the genitive, as *Loðey tuðney*. *Y haligez gerælig*, happy BECAUSE OF a good and holy offspring; *Eanm ðær ðe he næry*, miserable BECAUSE OF that which he has not. Sometimes the dative or accusative, as *Mærðum gerhæze*, celebrated BECAUSE OF his majesty.

Nouns partitive, or used partitively, numerals, and the interrogative *Hya*, require a genitive, as *Sume ðapa bocepa*, certain or some of the scribes; *Hæt yfeley*, what evil.

Nouns signifying a part of time are put in the genitive case, as *Ðær ðager*, on that day; *Nihter*, by night; *Dæger y nihter*, by day and by night. When they signify duration, they are put in the accusative or ablative case, as *Ðny ðagay*, for three days; *Ðnim ðagum*, for three days.

A Noun singular of multitude is often joined to a Verb or Adjective plural, as *Mycelney heofonlicer peñeðey* *Loð hepiȝendþa y ðuy cƿeðendþa*, a multitude of the heavenly host praising God and saying; *Ðæt folc pæy geanbidiȝende y pundƿodon*, the people were waiting and wondered.

In the following examples a dative is used instead of a genitive, as *Uy to fædey*, to us for a father, or for our father; *Him to fultume*, to him for an aid, or for his assistance.

The measure, weight, &c. of a thing, is expressed in the genitive or accusative case, as *Yncef lang*, an inch long, *Eahta hund mila lang*, *γ tuhund mila bñad*, eight hundred miles long, and two hundred miles broad. Comparatives however require an ablative to denote the measure of excess, as *Đpym mundum hieppa*, (By) three palms higher.

A neuter Adjective, used absolutely, requires a genitive case, as *Eal rincef*; some (something of) treasure; *Đejiger micel*, a great (much of an) army.

Adjectives signifying desire, knowledge, or ignorance, require a genitive, as *Peopđmynđa zeorn*, desirous of honors; *boca gleap*, skilled in books; *Unpř zodcundan naman γ geleapān*, ignorant of the divine faith and name.

Adjectives signifying plenty, want, likeness, dignity, guilt, and the Substantive *pana*, want, have sometimes a genitive and sometimes an ablative, as *Fulle deadna bana*, full of dead bones; *Full halzum Läfte*, full of the Holy Ghost; *Fela ođje halizja bijcopa*, many (of) other holy bishops; *Sumer đinger pana*, want of something; *Nanef pana*, want of nothing; *Lelica miner đeopef*, like my servant; *Đær ilcan pýrđe*, worthy of the same; *Dome jcýkđig*, guilty by judgment.

Words compounded of *efen* or *eñ*, and *emn*, also Nouns ending in *full* and *lice*, and the Noun *þeanf*, need, govern a dative case, as *Efen-læcan þam apotolum*, to imitate the apostles; *Þujđfull þam ciningum*, to be honored by kings; *Unařecȝendlic ænigum*, not to be told to any one.

Comparatives followed by than, are expressed by *đe*, *đonne*, as *zelicpan đe*, more like than; *reljan đonne*, better than; or by a genitive, as *hyf mapa*, greater than that; or by an ablative, as *Maje eallum onyægđonyjjum*, more than many sacrifices.

Superlatives require a genitive, as *Ealpa pýpta mært*, the greatest of all herbs.

VERBS.

The Verb Substantive requires a genitive case, as
 Eapt ðu uper geferer, art thou of our company ;
 Ða ðing ðe rynd Lroðer, the things which are God's ;
 He pær aƿyrnðe ylðo, he was of a venerable age.

Verbs of trying, following, desiring, listening, enjoying, visiting, wanting, expecting, remembering, ceasing, admit a genitive case. Ehtan, to follow, has usually an accusative, and Bñucan, to enjoy, an ablative ; as also pealban, to govern ; ðolian, to free ; helpan, to help ; biddan, to ask ; onbýrðan, to taste ; ȝemiltjan, to pity ; trðian, unnan, to retire ; æth-pinan, to touch ; cepan, to keep ; ætracan, to deny. When however the sense is not elliptical, the last named Verbs have a dative or accusative.

Many others require a genitive case, as onþengan and onþon, to receive ; onðræðan, to fear ; ofletan, to emit ; eajnan, to deserve ; beȝýman, to take care of ; ȝelyfjan, to believe ; ȝorȝitan, to forget. Of these however, onþengan, onðræðan, also admit an accusative.

The causal Noun is put after Verbs in the genitive case, as Ðancode Lroðe ealþa þaþa miltja, he gave thanks to God (on account of) all mercies ; Þe ȝægniaþ ȝmýltþe ræ. I eac pundriþaþ þær pliter þærne ȝunnan, we rejoice (on account of) the serene sea, and admire the splendor of the sun. But in these examples, the ellipsis, of, on account of, is manifest.

Verbs of accusing and depriving require a genitive of the thing, as Beþearfian dohtra, beapna, to bereave of daughters, children ; sometimes a dative or ablative, as Ðæt he ur æt ƿum arron beþearfȝe, that he may deprive us of our asses.

The Verb Fylȝan, to follow, has a dative, as Ne ȝylȝeað hiȝ uncumum, they will not follow a stranger.

The Infinitive has an accusative before it, as *Li geþeoð me habban*, you see me to (or that I) have.

Verbs of asking and teaching require an accusative of the thing as well as of the person, as *Hine axodon þ biþpel*, they asked him that parable. Except however *Biðdan*, which requires a genitive of the thing, and an accusative of the person, as *Hine bit hlapej*, he asked him for bread.

Verbs compounded of Prepositions often require the cases which the Prepositions themselves govern, as *Æt-peolan*, to stand upon; *at-ýpan*, to appear; *oð-pærtan*, to deliver into custody; *oð-fapan*, to approach.

Sometimes Verbs are as it were put by apposition in the same tense, number, and person, as *Standab hef ute. þyllaþ ðe geþeon*, they stand here without, they wish to see thee: but in this mode of speaking, the conjunction and seems understood.

The Anglo-Saxons used the reciprocal Verb, as *Ic me geþeft*, I rest, or rest me; *Ondþæd ðe ðinne God*, fear thee thy God.

Impersonals are sometimes used with an accusative of the person and a dative of the thing, as *Done pelegan lýt anpealdej*, a rich man desires power. Some have a dative of the person and genitive of the thing, as *Him þær ne rceamode*, they were not ashamed of this, or to them of this there was no shame. The impersonal *Lebýraþ*, signifying care, has a double dative, as *Him ne gebýraþ to ðam rceapum*, with him there was no care for the sheep.

THE LORD'S PRAYER, IN ANGLO-SAXON,

WITH A LITERAL TRANSLATION.

Fæðer upe þu þe eart on heofenum;
 Father our, thou that art in heaven,
 Si þin nama gehalgod. to be cume
 be thy name hallowed. Moreover let come
 þin rice. geƿurðe þin willa on
 thy dominion, be done (worked) thy will on
 eorþan ƿra ƿra on heofenum. upne
 earth so as in heaven, our
 ge dægħƿamlican hlaƿ ƿyle uƿ to
 daily loaf sell (give) us to
 dæg. and ƿorȝyf uƿ upe ȝyltar ƿra
 day, and forgive us our debts so
 ƿra pe ƿorȝiƿað uƿum ȝyltendum ȝ
 as we forgive our debtors, and
 ne ȝelæðde þu uƿ on coȝtnunge. ac
 (do) not lead thou us into temptation, but
 alyr uƿ of ƿyle.
 free us of evil.

PART OF THE FIRST CHAPTER OF THE
GOSPEL BY ST. JOHN.

1 On ȝruman pær ƿorð ȝ ȝ ƿorð
In the beginning was the word and that word

pær mid Ȑode. ȝ Ȑod pær ȝ ƿorð.
was with God, and God was that word.

2 Ðæt pær on ȝruman mid Ȑode.
It was in the beginning with God.

3 Ealle þing pær ȝepoht ȝuph hyne. ȝ nan
All things were made by it, and no

þing pær ȝepoht butan hým.
thing was made without it.

4 Ðæt pær lif þe on him ȝepoht pær. ȝ
That was life which in it made was, and

ȝ lif pær manna leoht.
the life was men's light.

5 ȝ ȝ leoht lȳht on ȝȳtƿum. ȝ
And the light shineth in darkness, and

ȝȳtƿo ȝ ȝ ne ȝenamōn.
the darknesses it (do) not comprehend.
2 1

6 Mann pær ȝnam Ȥod aȝend. ȝær nama pær
A Man was from God sent, whose name was

Iohanneȝ.
John.

7 Ȑer com to ȝepitneȝje. ȝ he ȝepitneȝje
He came for a testimony that he testimony
(or witness) 2

cýððe be ȝam leohte. ȝ ealle
might tell concerning the light, that all
1

men ȝuph hynē ȝelyfðon.
men through him might believe.

8 Nær he leoht. ac þæt he ȝepitneȝje
He was not that light, but that he testimony
3

forþ bæþe be ȝam leohte;
forth (might) bear concerning the light.
2 1

9 Ȣð leoht pær. ȝ onliht . ȝelcne
(The) true light (it) was which enlighteneth every
2 3 1

cumendne man on þiſne middan eajd.

coming man to this middle earth (world.)

10 He pær on middan eajde. ȝ middan eajd pær
He was in the world, and the world was

zeþoþt þurh hýne. ȝ middan eajd hýne
made by him. and the world him
2

ne gecneop;
not knew.
3 1

11 To hýr agenum he com. ȝ hýz hýne ne
To his own he came, and they him not
2 3 1
undepengon;
received.
1

12 Soðlice ypa hýlce ypa hýne undepengon.
Truly as many as him received,
2 1

he realde him anpealð ȝ hi pænon Frøðer
he gave to them power that they were God's

beapn þam þe gelyfð on hýr naman.
children to them that believed in his name.

13 Da ne yñt acennede of blodum. ne of
Which not are born of blood, nor of
2 1

þlærceſſ pillan. ne of peſeſſ pillan. ac hig
fleſh's will, nor of man's will, but they
ſynt of Lode acenneðe.
are of God born.

14 And þ poſd pæſ ſlærce geponðen 2 eapðode
And the word was fleſh made and dwelt
2 1

on uſ 1 pe geſapon hýr pulðor ſpylce
among us, and we saw its glory such as

ancenneðeſſ pulðor. of pæðeſſ.
of the only begotten's glory, of the father,

þ pæſ ful mið gýre. 1 roðfæſtneſſe.
which was full of grace and truth.

15 Iohanneſſ cýð geſitneſſe be hým and clýpað þuſ
John speaketh testimony of him and cryeth thus

ſpeſenðe. þer pæſ þe ic ſæde. ſe þe
saying, this was he I mentioned, He that

to cumenne iſ æſteſſ me. pæſ geponðen be-
to come is after me, was honored be-
2 1

þoſan me. þoſham he pæſ æn þonne ic;
fore me, because he was sooner than me.

16 And of hýr gefylleðneſſe we ealle onfengon
 And of his fulness we all receive
 gýfe for gýfe.
 grace for grace.

17 For þam þe æ wær geſealð þurh Moýren. ¶
 For the law was given by Moses, and
 gýfu ¶ roðþærtnær is geƿorðen þurh
 grace and truth is wrought through

Dælend Christ.
 the Healer (Saviour) Christ.

18 Ne geſeah næfne nan man God butan wæt
 Neither saw never no man God except his
 ever any
 ancenneda runu hýt cýðde wæt is on
 only begotten son he hath told (it) who is in
 hýr fæden beƿme.
 his father's bosom.

19 ¶ þæt is Iohanneſ ſƿitnær;
 And this is John's witnessing;

20 Da þa Iudear ƿendon hýna ƿaceþðay, and hýna
 When the Jews sent their priests and their

Diaca[n]as y[n]am Ierusalem to him þ hi
Deacons from Jerusalem to him then they

axodun hýne ȝ þur cpædon; Hþæt
asked him and thus spoke; What

eapt þu.
art thou.

21 ȝ he cýðde ȝ ne p[ro]þroc ȝ þur
And he told (them) and not denied and thus

cpæð. Ne eom ic na C[on]i[st]t;
spoke, Neither am I ... Christ;

22 And h[er]i axodon hýne ȝ þur cpædon. eapt
And they questioned him and thus spoke, art

þu H[er]i[as]. ȝ he cpæð. ne eom ic hýt;
thou Elias, and he said, nor am I he.

Da cpædon hi. eapt þu p[re]tega. ȝ he
Then they said, art thou a prophet, and he

anþpýrde and cpæð. nic.
answered and said, no.

23 H[er]i cpædon to hym. hþæt eapt þu þ ye
They said to him, what art thou that we

anþyjðe bþingon þam þe us to ðe
 an answer may bring to those that us to thee

2

1

2

3

rendon. hƿat ƿegit þu be þe ƿylfum.
 sent, what sayest thou of thyself..

1

24 He cƿæð. ic eom clýpiendr ƿtefn on
 He said, I am of one crying the voice in

2

1

ƿeftene; Lepihtas Dƿitnes ƿeg.
 the desert; Make straight the Lord's way,

þpa re ƿitega Iyaias cƿæð.
 so the prophet Isaiah said.

25 And þa ðe þær ƿrende ƿænon. þa ƿænon of
 And they that there sent were, were of

3

2

1

ƿundorhalȝan.
 the asunder-holy ones, (Pharisees.)

26 Ȑ hiz axodon hýne Ȑ cƿædon to hým.
 And they questioned him and said to him,

hpi ƿullat þu. ȝyr þu ne eapt Cƿiȝt
 why baptizest thou, if thou neither art Christ

ne Iehay. ne ƿitega.
 nor Elias, nor a prophet.

27 Iohanneſ him andƿapode. ic fullige on pæteſe.
John them answered, I baptize in water,

to middeſ eop ȝtōd þe ȝe
in the midst of you hath stood one whom ye

ne cunnon.

not knew.
— — — — —

28 He iſ þe æſteſ me topeaſd iſ; Se pæſ
He (it) is that after me to come is. he was
— — — — —

ȝepoſden beſoſan me. ne eom ic pȳnðe þ
made before me, nor am I worthy that

ic unbinde hiſ ȝceo þpang.
I unbind his shoe thong.

29 Ðaſ þing pæſon ȝepoſdene on Bethania be-
These things were done in Bethany be-

ȝeondan Iordanen þæp Iohanneſ fullode.
yond Jordan where John baptized.

THE END.

ERRATUM.

Page 15, line 1, *for which* read *WHICH.*









